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Cholera and yellow fever, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Place s.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
Habana	Nov. 28-Dec. 19...	40	14	In military hospital.
	Dec. 26-Jan. 2...	7	3	
	Jan. 2-Jan. 23...	17	7	
Santiago.....	Dec. 7-Dec. 21...		29	
	Dec. 21-Dec. 28...		12	
	Dec. 28-Jan. 4...		15	
Sagua la Grande.....	Jan. 4-Jan. 18...		18	
	Dec. 1-Dec. 21...	43	3	
	Dec. 25-Jan. 25...	31	6	
Puerto Rico:				
San Juan.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 20...	63	23	

BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports of Rio de Janeiro.*RIO DE JANEIRO, *December 31, 1895.*

SIR: I have the honor to remit report for the week ended December 28, 1895: There were 26 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 6; 52 from yellow fever, an increase of 15; 35 from smallpox, a decrease of 5; 5 from beriberi, an increase of 3; 3 from enteric fever, a decrease of 10; 1 from whooping cough, none in the foregoing week; none from measles, 1 in the foregoing week; and 45 from tuberculosis, a decrease of 10. From all causes there were 423 deaths, an increase of 23.

Yellow fever.—The weather is unusually hot and dry, and yellow fever is daily increasing. Unless there is some change in the weather a bad epidemic may appear.

Smallpox.—This disease is slowly decreasing, and bids fair to finish soon, but as yet it is epidemic.

Cholera.—The cholera scare in Campos is about over, and no cases, not even suspected ones, have occurred here. A telegram in this morning's papers states that 1 undoubted case and 2 suspected ones have appeared in Buenos Ayres.

Since last report the following-named ships have received bills of health from this office, and were inspected, as usual: December 26, barkentine *Good News*, American, for Baltimore, Md., and schooner *Mabel Jordan*, American, for Barbados, West Indies; December 28, barkentine *Thomas J. Stewart*, American, for Maceo, Brazil, and barkentine *Fiducia*, Italian, for Mobile, Ala.; December 30, steamship *Roman Prince*, British, from Santos for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *January 7, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to remit report for the week ended January 4, 1896: There were 37 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 11; 78 from yellow fever, an increase of 26; 28 from smallpox, a decrease of 7; 6 from beriberi, an increase of 1; 6 from enteric fever, an increase of 3; 46 from tuberculosis, an increase of 1; and 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week. There were 473 deaths from all causes, an increase of 50 over the foregoing week.

Yellow fever.—This disease is rapidly increasing with the high temperature, and bids fair to a greater increase still. The temperature is somewhat lower to-day, due to a heavy rain in the night and the cloudy rainy day. Yesterday registered the highest temperature of the season to date, 35.5°

Smallpox.—This disease is steadily and slowly declining; the number of deaths on yesterday was as high as ever. It does not appear to be as fatal as lately, though the number of cases is still great. I still require all ships bound for the United States to have their crews revaccinated before receiving bills of health.

Cholera in Buenos Ayres.—Telegrams state that no more cases have occurred in that town. I think it is doubtful if any case has occurred there which may not be classed as cholera morbus, or summer cholera; the heat there has been very great.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office:

January 4, 1896, ship *Carl Hendricks*, Swede, for Pensacola, Fla.; steamship *Euclid*, British, for New York, N. Y.; and ship *Glama*, Portuguese, for New Orleans, La.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

FRANCE.

Concerning the use of antitoxine in diphtheria.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Havre, France, January 7, 1896.

SIR: My attention having been called to the discussion now going on, both in Europe and America, in regard to the success obtained by the use of the antitoxine treatment of diphtheria, some contending that the results are "certain," others that they are "probable," and again others that they are "harmful," I have, in view of the importance of the subject, second only to the effects of vaccination in smallpox, taken some pains to gather the most reliable information to be had, and now submit a brief report on the subject, which will be interesting not only to the medical profession, but to the public generally, and especially to communities where this scourge of childhood is liable to prevail.

The authorities, it will be seen, have come to the conclusion that the serum treatment exercises a favorable influence on the course of the disease and that the continued employment of it is justified.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

C. W. CHANCELLOR,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

REPORT ON THE EFFICACY OF ANTITOXINE IN DIPHTHERIA.

The municipality of Havre has just opened a micro-biological laboratory for preparing and testing antitoxine serum, particularly that intended for the cure of diphtheria, which has received the indorsement of the Academy of Medicine of France. In this laboratory trials are regularly made of serum drawn from an immunized horse. This is effected by the aid of several guinea pigs, which are inoculated with the curative serum in variable doses after diphtheria has been communicated to them by injections of the toxine, or diphtheria poison.